

VOLUME CXXXII—No. 48. NEWPORT, R. I., MAY 10, 1890. WHOLE NUMBER 6,860.

into Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G.
at Tuesday evening meeting.

Bellevue court.

Feeling much more relaxed.

The following petitions were received and referred to the committee on Streets and Highways: Of the heirs of

Sept. 1, when he will sail for Europe to spend two years in study.

ship yard, is now being equipped ready for business. It has been christened Harbor Transportation No. 1.

Traveler's Directory.

Banking and Insurance.

Fares Reduced.
Fall River Line.
\$2 to New YorkFor Special Limited Tickets.
Reduction to all other Points.

Steamers **MURRAY** and **PROVIDENCE** leave New York for Newport, N. H., on Sunday at 10 P. M. Due in New York at about 7:30 A. M. Connection by Amherst Boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

Steamer **Ham** in state rooms. An orchestra on each steamer throughout the year.

Returning leave New York from Pier 28 N. E. at 10 P. M. on Sunday at 10 P. M. Due in New York at about 7:30 A. M. Connection by Amherst Boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

For tickets and statements apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 125 Thomas Street.

J. J. RICHMOND, Ticket Agent.
Geo. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.
SPRING TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New York at 10:30 A. M.; Providence 10:30 A. M.; Boston 10:30 A. M.

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INSURANCE
NOTICE!AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. J. C. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Ass. Ins. Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for my customers at the lowest rates and the best understanding and character of the companies offer the strongest inducement against fire.

Nagasaki Ins. Co. of N. Y. \$250,000
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia \$250,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia \$250,000
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford \$250,000
Imperial Ins. Co. of London \$250,000
Guarantee Ins. Co. of London \$250,000
Providentia Washington Ins. Co. \$250,000
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto \$250,000
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford \$250,000
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester \$250,000
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co. of Edinburgh \$250,000
Northern Ass. Ins. Co. of London \$250,000
Phenix Assurance Co. of London \$250,000
A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank

ESTABLISHED 1830.

HENRY BULL, JR.,

197 Thames Street.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
INSURANCE AGENCY

in the city.

LIST OF COMPANIES.

Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co. of London.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. of London.
City of London Insurance Co. of London.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co. of London.
Franklin Insurance Co. of New York.
Home Insurance Co. of New York.
Continental Insurance Co. of New York.
Commercial Union Insurance Co. of New York.
Albany Insurance Co. of New York.
Springfield Insurance Co. of New York.
National Insurance Co. of New York.
Providentia Mutual Insurance Co. of Providence.
Pawtucket Mutual Insurance Co. of Pawtucket.

1-18

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated A. D. 1860.

CASH ASSETS - \$220,000.

This Company has paid the benefit of Rhode Island more than \$500,000 in losses promptly and satisfactorily.

It insures against both fire and lightning, and has a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best assistance at the lowest rates.

H. R. HARKER, President.
H. C. WATERS, Secretary.

Home Office: 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Agent at NEWPORT, R. I. - HENRY BULL, JR.

Druggists.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 Thames St.,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF POST OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Jas. T. Wright, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

SUCCESSOR TO

W. S. N. ALLAN.

All kinds of

Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals and

Fancy Goods.

Use Wright's Ointment for the Teeth

Particular attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions.

Printing

OF EVERY

KIND

Done at shortest notice, in the best manner and at the lowest prices, at the

Mercury Office,

182 THAMES ST.

I. W. Briskham Jackson

PORTRAIT

and

Landscape Photographer.

No. 6 Equality Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1889, my place of business will be No. 12 Market Square. Any one who has umbrellas or parasols will please call for them here.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiques.

ROCCO BARONE, 7 King's Wharf.

Wanted.

EMPLOYMENT for a few hours each day at copying or writing up books, by an experienced accountant. Enquire at this office.

1-21

The True Way To Reach Boils

TO CURE Eczema, Pimples, and Eruptive Diseases of all kinds is to purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Until the blood is cleansed, there can be no permanent relief from these troubles.

Four years ago I was severely afflicted with eczema, the itching being so incessant as to seriously interfere with sleep. Painful scrofulous sores appeared on my neck and the upper part of my arms, and from there the humor went to my eyes. My appetite being poor, my health rapidly failed. I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished four bottles I gained my appetite, improved in strength, and was permanently cured of the scrofulous and scrofulous. I consider that what I spent for this medicine was well invested. The Sarsaparilla has indeed done me much good. - Mrs. C. C. Murray, of Charlotteville, Va., was almost literally covered with boils and carbuncles. These all disappeared as the result of using only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This proves that the true way to reach these troubles is through the blood. "It is now over six years," writes Mr. Murray, "since I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I have not had a single boil, nor a sign of one in all that time."

"Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my chest. The usual course was to cut it out, and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. Another effect of this medicine was the removal of a large wart from my face. I am now in perfect health, and I have been able to do my usual work." - Mrs. C. C. Murray, of Charlotteville, Va.

"I had a number of carbuncles on my neck and back, with swellings in my armpits, and was tormented with pain almost beyond endurance. All means of relief to which I resorted failed until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

One bottle of which medicine restored me to health. - S. Carter, Nashville, Tennessee.

Price \$1.50 six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Solely by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ALASKA.

The Land of the Midnight Sun.

BY HENRY J. WYCKOFF.

PAPER 11.

Some two hundred miles north from Omakela lie the Prebyl group of islands, so famous in the history of the purchase of Alaska, which has paid the government for seals killed \$5,000,000. The eastern duties from these islands from Europe amount to \$4,000,000. Only two of this group, St. George and St. Paul, are the breeding and hauling out places for the millions of seal that congregate on and about these islands. At the time of our arrival the sealing season had already commenced, both at St. George and St. Paul, although buffaloes were in sight, as they were late this season. They soon made their appearance, however, in numbers sufficient to warrant the belief that there would be no lack of seal. One of the most curious as well as amusing sights is to watch the male or bull seal haul out among the rocks on the beach, locate and stake out his claim, prepared to fight all comers, and wait patiently for the coming of the female seal. As soon as they make their appearance the bull goes into the water. He captures some by magnetism, others with a species of seal gallantry, while others he persuades and coaxes, and on occasion uses force to bring them into his domain. The best fighters are the most successful at courting in this way, and often secure from 30 to 35 females, while others may only obtain one or two. A very remarkable fact connected with the bull seal is that he never enters the water again until his time of probation is up, a period extending from June until September. He comes out of the water sleek and fat, but towards the latter part of the season he looks like a lean, bony creature. He is hard on his wives in his courtship, and some few are shown favors, but if they prove too demonstrative they get a cuff with his flipper which settles it once and for all. There is a note that is interesting in the driving of the seals at early dawn, the driving of them to the killing grounds where they are quickly dispatched by the sealing gang. Some of the gang with hats like the seal hat, but then on the front band each they wear a seal skin. Others of the gang, with quick, dexterous cuts with their long knives, sever the skin from the carcass, always with a piece of the tail to show it to be a full-sized skin. From here they are taken to the salt houses and packed in bins with salt, between, in which condition they remain three days. They are then packed there in a bundle and shipped by the Company's steamer to San Francisco, where they are repacked by steamer, and shipped to England by steamer. They are then shipped to the United States as the London-dyed skin (a secret process of dyeing no one has yet been able to discover). We speak of the seal fields of Pennsylvania and the gold mines of California as something wonderful, and yet the seal islands are one of those mysterious evolutions of nature, and are an insupportable burden to the people as long as the government protects the sealers. As Colonel Sillars says, "there is millions in it." The Alaska Commercial Company have, up to the expiration of their lease, virtually controlled the sealing business of the world, for with Copies Island in the Behring Sea, leased from the Russian government, they kill and prepare for the markets of the world three-fourths of all the seals that are taken. They also control the fur trade in other seal-bearing lands in Alaska, and all the trading posts from Kodiak on the south side of St. Michaels on the north, with trading stations on the Yukon river for some 1500 to 1800 miles. They are a rich and powerful as well as a generous corporation. The facts of the case will bear out the statement that they have always been found square and upright in their dealings with the natives, which reflects great credit on them as an honorable body of gentlemen.

In reviewing briefly the people, their habits and manner of life, we found the Alakuts to differ essentially in their habits, mode of life, and means of support from the Indians of the mainland. Originally they were an entirely different race from the Indians of the coast and interior. The distinctive features of the Alakuts have been increased by their constant contact and association with the Russians, whose principal mode of subsistence was on these islands. Since the Russian occupation of the country, the Alakuts have diminished from nearly twenty thousand to less than three or four thousand, furnishing another illustration of the natural law which compels an inferior race to yield to a superior one. They do not handsome much, being short of stature, stooped, often bow-legged (from being in their boats a cramped position), their complexions ranging from all shades of brown and red, high cheek bones, dark oval eyes, flat noses, and long straight black hair. They hunt or work only when compelled to do so, and are naturally lazy and apathetic; they have faith in a modified form of Shamanism or witchcraft and in personal power to cure disease, as a people they are kind, hearty, good natured and of a more social disposition than some writers give them credit for; the young women playing the accordion sufficiently well

for a waltz, polka or quadrille. American dance, they call the latter, having learned the principal figures from the Americans since the purchase. In my opinion, they are of Japanese origin, as many junkies have been wrecked on these and adjacent islands in the past. They formed habits of industry and extravagance, or we may say, they more fully developed soon after the purchase. As soon as the different trading companies came among them there was, of course, a great deal of competition for trade. The price of furs went up to a fabulous figure, only the wealthiest traders being left to control the trade. These people, consequently, reaped a rich harvest. Money was plenty with them, and everything that was for sale in a way of luxury was carried off by them. This very naturally introduced an entire change in their mode of life and way of living, the good times continuing sufficiently long to create new wants never before known; they adopted the European style of dress, furnished their homes with articles never before considered necessary, thinking, no doubt, (if they ever did think), that the improvement in their condition with the comforts procured would be permanent, and being naturally impatient, and this impatient increased (from the causes mentioned) but few of them looked forward to and provided food for the long winter months. Since the purchase they have acquired such independence and ways of their own that they recognize the right of one to compel them to labor for their own good, and pay but little attention to the traders and agents now among them. This spirit of independence and the knowledge that no one has the right to compel them to do anything, has made them better, but it has gradually making them worse and more careless in their behavior. There is no doubt the majority of them are enjoying more of the comforts of civilization, having better homes to live in, being better clothed and, in a financial way, better off since the purchase than before; but having no restraining influence or power except the church, which is not very strict, it may be questioned whether they are better off now than under the Russian regime which compelled them to provide food for winter and punish them when they did wrong. There is a wide field for labor by the Christian philanthropist among these poor, illiterate nations of Alaska.

Interesting Facts.

There are 2,750 languages.

Envelopes were first used in 1830.

Telescopes were invented in 1600.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

Watches were first constructed in 1470.

The first iron steamship was built in 1825.

The first lucifer match was made in 1820.

The first horse railroad was built in 1827.

The value of a ton of silver is \$37,701.21.

Coaches were first used in England in 1590.

Modern needles first came into use in 1515.

The value of a ton of pure gold is \$900,750.21.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1850.

One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,368.5 pounds avoirdupois.

One million dollars silver coin weighs 35,274.2 pounds avoirdupois.

Until 1770 cotton spinning was performed by the hand-spinning wheel.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.

Mansions 200 feet on each side and you will have a square acre within an inch.

The first sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first steam engine on this Continent was brought from England in 1653.

The first knives were used in England and the first wheeled carriages in France in 1520.

Usual Result of an Argument.

Baptist Brother - I suppose you attended the discussion between Rev. Drs. Dipper and Sprinkler on "The mode of baptism?" How clear and convincing Dr. Dipper made the whole subject. I don't see.

Methodist Brother - Yes, but how easy Dr. Sprinkler upset the whole argument. Take, for instance, that passage where it is said "Can any man forbid water?"

"But how do you get around that passage? And they went down into the water?"

"Now stop a minute. Don't you understand?"

"Hold on! Don't try to!"

"Can't you see that?"

"If you would listen to reason I could soon be as plain as..."

"Well, I see there's no use wasting any time on a man that can't understand the first principles of argument. Good day!"

"Deliver me from a narrow-minded bigot! Good day!"

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANDERS, Editor and Proprietor
SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1890.

The debate on the tariff bill began in the National House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Perhaps as Grover Cleveland has made up his mind that he cannot get the delegation from New York in the next Democratic National Convention he will move to Massachusetts and try his luck there. At any rate he has bought three lots of land in the town of Plymouth. He proposes to get as near Plymouth Rock as possible.

The Democrats in Congress are sadly deficient in leaders. In the Senate since the death of Senator Beck they have not a single man able to cope with Edmunds, Sherman, Hoar, Frye, Allison, Hale, Ingalls, Aldrich and many other bright men who might mention on the Republican side and in the house outside of ex-speaker Carlisle they have no leaders worth mentioning.

The Democratic party in Congress has met with a great loss in the death of Senator Beck of Kentucky. He was without doubt the coolest, most level-headed man in that party and upon him they depended for cool sagacious leadership. Beck was a Kentuckian by birth and possessed none of the fiery but blood of the native born Southerner. It would be better for the minority in Congress if he had more like him.

J. Herbert Sheld is now the engineer of Providence in place of Gray legislated out of office by the General Assembly. It is claimed by those in position to know that the sale cause of defeat for the Republican ticket at the late election in that city, was the fact that the ticket was believed to be put in the interest of the former engineer. It is to be hoped that this unseemly fight will not come up again to defeat the Republican candidates.

It is stated now on what purports to be good authority that that long talked of Republican paper in Providence will soon materialize. Ex-Gov. Wetmore is supposed to be behind the scheme, and it is understood that he has subscribed a large sum towards the capital stock. The paper it is said will start with a paid up capital of \$100,000. It is time that there was a Republican paper in that city, and a good one too. If that party ever expects to get back the political control of the state.

We understand that the leaders of the two parties in the framing General Assembly have practically agreed to accept of the count of votes as made by the moderators, wardens and clerks at the late election, as the official count, and hence there will be no unnecessary delay in getting at the election of the State officers on Monday day. This is in accordance with the suggestion made in the Mercury some weeks ago and as it seems to us the only sensible thing to do. This will enable the Democratic party to elect its State ticket on the first day, have the officers duly inaugurated and the inaugural parade in due and regular form. We understand that the party expects to have a big celebration on that occasion.

The Providence Journal since its pet of an engineer has been legislated out of office is in an unhappy frame of mind. This is the way it bursts forth: The attitude of the citizens of Providence at the coming session of the General Assembly might be copied from that of the burghers of Ghent who appeared before the Emperor Charles V. with halberds around their necks begging that he would not entirely take away their chartered privileges.

The work of building the improved sewerage system of Providence has now been put entirely in the hands of its enemies.

It may be something of a fight, but hoodlumdom has not yet got permanent possession of the city of Providence.

Still the city of Providence manages to exist and probably will exist notwithstanding the Journal's sadness.

The need of a new City Hall for Newport grows more apparent every day. The present structure is entirely unfit for the purpose for which it is used. The committee of the City Council, to whom this matter was referred, we understand, are unanimous in favor of the Sheffield property at the head of the Mall. Certainly no better location can be found than this. They also have a plan for a city hall which we believe is satisfactory to the committee. The entire cost of the building, including the site, the committee estimate at \$200,000. The matter ought to be fully laid before the people and the entire subject fully discussed and understood by them. There will probably be but little doubt but that the people would look upon the project in a favorable light.

The Democratic members of the General Assembly held a lively caucus in Providence on Thursday. Miller was nominated for Speaker, he receiving 21 votes to 17 for Mr. Von Gottschalk of Lincoln. There were several absentees. For State Auditor, Hon. Eliza Bucklin was nominated, he received 23 votes to 22 for Francis L. O'Reilly of Woonsocket. Raymond A. Rathbone, of Scituate, a member of the last General Assembly was nominated for sheriff of Providence county. These nominations are all a triumph for the Carroll-Brennan wing of the party. Ex-Sheriff Atkinson was nominated for sheriff of Newport county and Frank F. Nolan for clerk of the courts. Col. Amasa Sprague was nominated as sheriff for Kent county. The Republican clerk of the Supreme Court in Providence county, was allowed to resign his office. Ambrose Feeley, one of the Representatives from Woonsocket, was nominated for clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Providence county.

A Reliable Concern.

We clip the following from the West-ly Journal, all of which we are enabled to endorse from a personal acquaintance with the manager, Mr. Chamberlin, who is making a thorough canvass of Rhode Island in the interest of this company:

Of the many good and reliable Trust Companies of the present day, the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company, of Lawrence, Kansas, undoubtedly has the proud distinction of being classed as one of the oldest, most reliable and successful of any one of the leading companies. It is pre-eminently conservative; furnishing its investors with these securities only which will pay the largest rate of interest compatible with absolute safety. Its enormous paid up capital, with a surplus larger than the amount of stock of many younger companies, justly commends itself to the closest investigation of a discriminating public. The officers are composed of men of tried honesty and ability, giving their clients at all times the full benefit of their large and eminently successful career. We are pleased to note that Hon. Henry E. Chamberlin of our city, who is well known and conversant with this line of business, has become the authorized manager of this company for Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut.

A Remarkable Boat.

The Government's new torpedo boat, the Cushing, was given a trial trip down the Potomac Wednesday afternoon. Senator Hale and other members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs were on board. Part of the time her speed was between 20 and 27 miles an hour, and she traveled with no more rocking than would be felt on a railway train. While going at 25 miles an hour, the engines were reversed and the boat backed at the rate of 18 miles an hour. She also turned in her own length. Senator Hale said: "She is a remarkable boat. You can't say anything too good for her."

Talk about the ingratitude of republicans when the survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade are either destitute or in the workhouse, and popular subscription in London has raised only \$120 in several weeks! Tennyson ought to write a supplement to his song of thirty-five years ago, showing what became of those who rode out of the valley of death and dedicate it to the grateful British Government and public.

When Senator Morrill of Vermont reached his 80th birthday recently, a number of Senate officials and employees presented to him a handsome pair of vases, accompanied by a memorial expressing the regard of the signers for the Senator. Wednesday night these gentlemen, about 30 in number, were entertained at dinner by the Senator, at his residence, and pleasant speeches were made in response to toasts.

Mr. James B. Baylton, of this city, has been at Nashville, Tenn., the past week, engaged as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Supreme Lodge K. of P., in making the annual examination of the bonds and papers of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals.

Hon. C. F. Clarkson, the father of Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, died in Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday. He was born in Maine in 1810 and removed to Iowa in 1855. He was elected to the State Senate in 1863, and has been connected with the news paper work ever since.

The result of the caucus in Providence on Thursday is not entirely satisfactory to the Democratic members of the General Assembly from Newport. In the distribution of the leaves and fishes they got nothing, not even a bone.

The Democrats expect to carry the next National House of Representatives, and already the candidates for the Speakership are looming up. Messrs. Mills, Holman, Springer and Crisp are "willing" with others to hear from.

The German Government expects to uncover a number of immense frauds in the Navy Department, extending over a series of years and involving officials and reputable merchants. Honesty of administration has been considered a leading feature of German government, but rumors of these pen- sions have been current now for a long time.

The New York lobbyist who went to the Quebec Legislature with a \$10,000 sack and came away without either sack or concessions, thinks there is no honor left among thieves. His virtuous indignation at the members who accepted his bribes but did not pass his bills is as funny as Satan rebuking sin.

Gov. Joseph K. Toole of Montana was married yesterday morning in Washington to Miss Lily Rosecrans, daughter of Gen. William S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. P. L. Chapelle, pastor of the St. Matthew's Church.

When the "Daughter of the Confederacy" weds the grandson of Samuel J. May we may, indeed, believe that the white dove of peace and union has folded its wings and settled down among us.

Rev. Theodore Gayler was presented with \$50,000 Wednesday last at a reception given him by his congregation at New York. The poet Whittier sent a letter regretting that he could not be present.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, ex-President of Wesleyan University, and President of the Northwestern University at Chicago, is dead.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Sunday morning prayer meeting in Association Parlors 9:30 o'clock.—The Sunday evening service will be addressed by Mr. Donald Ross of this city.—The Women's Auxiliary will have their monthly meeting Monday evening, 12th, in Association Hall. A special literary program will be presented.—An endeavor is being made by the membership committee to secure five hundred names upon the membership books before September 1st. Present membership 129.—A field for outdoor sports has not been secured yet, but it is hoped that in a few days a definite report will be made by the committee.—A supper will be given on next Thursday evening to members of the exhibition class by the Women's Auxiliary. A handsome menu was realized from the exhibition given last month.

Artillery Elections.

Following is the result of the 19th annual election of the Newport Artillery Company, together with the appointments subsequently made by Col. Horton:

Colonel—Jere W. Horton.
Lieutenant Colonel—George A. Brown.
Major—George C. Shaw.
Adjutant—George A. Tully.
Surgeon—Dr. C. F. Barker.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles M. Cole.
Chaplain—Rev. Theophilus Thayer, D. D.
Assistant Chaplain—John H. Martin.
Sergeants—J. Herbert Sheld, J. John D. Richardson, J. Charles T. Barry, A. J. D. Hays, J. Edward Wilbur.
Sergeant Major—George W. Thompson.
Quartermaster—Berge—Max Muenchinger.
Ensign—Sergeant—Thomas H. Lawton.
Ordinance Sergeant—Perry H. Dawley.
Cord Sergeant—Fred A. Allen, Jr.
Right Guard—Charles H. Wilks.
Left Guard—Galen Davis.
Corporals—William D. Sayer, Miah W. Thayer, Frank H. Bolt, William M. Borden, Theodore M. Anderson, Edward T. Cooper, William H. Crowell.
Markers—Oscar E. Peabody, Marshall W. Hall.
Buglers—George J. Brown, Frank P. Patterson.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Gentlemen's Club.
President—William J. Huntington.
Vice President—William W. Stappan, Jas. H. Connelley.
Secretary and Treasurer—George E. Vernon, Jr.
Auditing Committee—Thomas P. Peckham, Thomas Huntington, William P. Spangler.
St. Stephen's Guild.
President—Rev. C. J. Magill.
Vice President—Rev. C. J. Magill.
Secretary—Richard M. Underwood.
Treasurer—George M. Duckray.
Steward—Mark M. Chivers.

Beethoven Mannerchor.
President—Henry J. Hass.
Vice President—Simon Koenig.
Secretary—Theophilus Thayer.
Treasurer—Richard Koenig.
Alderman—Simon Koenig.

Deaths in Newport for week ending with Thursday, May 9, 1890.
Whole number 7.
Under 5 years 1.
5 to 10 years 1.
10 to 20 years 1.
20 to 30 years 1.
30 to 40 years 1.
40 to 50 years 1.
50 to 60 years 1.
60 to 70 years 1.
70 to 80 years 1.
80 to 90 years 1.
Over 90 years 1.
African descent 2.
Foreign descent 1.
Older years, 0 mos., 0 days, youngest, 0 yrs. 2 mos. 20 days, average 34 yrs. 0 mos. 17 days.
F. S. KALLA.
Ex-Board of Health.

The monthly report shows 38 persons died in Newport during April, 19 males and 17 females. Of these 9 were between the ages of 60 and 80 and one over 80 years. Twelve of the 26 were natives of Newport and 9 were foreign born. But 3 contagious diseases were reported, 2 diphtheria and 1 measles.

An adjourned session of the March term of the Supreme Court was held at the State House this week. In the Block Island case of John P. Champlin vs. Thomas E. Tripler the jury awarded the plaintiff damages in the sum of \$500. In the case of Simon E. Westall vs. Geo. L. Spencer, for slander, the defendant having no representation in the case, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$125. The case of Carberry-Longnecker and the Corbin-Hawley case were continued.

Alderman R. C. Cottrell, who has been housed for the past seven weeks with a rheumatic knee, has gone to Boston where he will be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Norwell, and where his many friends hope he may find a speedy recovery.

Mrs. F. G. Walters recently presented her husband, the genial hospital steward at Fort Adams, with a fine big boy, for which congratulations are in order. Mother and child are doing well. The youngster has been christened Horace.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Rev. N. B. Thompson a former pastor of the Second Baptist church in this city, is visiting her father, Mr. Peter J. Lee, on Spring street.

Messrs. Whipple & Derby have rented for Mrs. Susan Gray, Executrix, the property on Bellevue Avenue, known as the Gray estate to Mr. H. E. Mendelssohn, of New York for the season.

Mr. Howard J. Easton has provided the plans and specifications for a handsome, commodious cottage to be erected on Cranston street by Sergeant A. C. Griffith of the police force.

Messrs. Whipple & Derby have rented for the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Charles Russell their premises known as "Oaklawn" to Mr. M. Orme Wilson for the season.

A 2500-gallon water tank is being erected at Caswell's greenhouse, 40 feet above the ground. It will be supplied by a windmill provided by Mr. Geo. A. Weaver.

Chaplain Rose, U. S. N., administered the rite of baptism to four naval apprentices Sunday evening at the Central Baptist church on Clarke street.

BOURBON

ORRYE Whiskey are a necessity to every household. Reliable brands are the G. O. Rye. Both are free from G. O. Taylor Pure, and approved by several prominent New England chemists in reputation. Druggists or Grocers sell both brands. See that our signature is on label and on cork in bottle. CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Bounty to American Ships—The Silver Bill—Death of Senator Beck—A Few Level-headed Democrats in the House—The Tariff Bill not to go into Effect till July '91—Various Matters.
(From our regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1890.
Senator Frye has reported from the Senate committee on Commerce two bills in which the President is known to be very interested; one of these provides for the payment of a bounty 20 cents a ton for every thousand miles sailed by American built and owned vessels of more than 500 tons, burthen, and the other provides for the formation of an American built and owned ocean service by authorizing the Postmaster General to make contracts for carrying ocean mails with three classes of vessels at from \$1 to \$5 a mile, according to class, for the outward voyage. Mr. Frye stated when making his report that if these bills become laws he had reason to know that within three years a line of the best ships in the world would be put on between New York and Liverpool, and that another line would be running between New York and South America in less than two years, and these would be the beginning. These bills have been endorsed by boards of trade and chambers of commerce all over the country and also by the National Grange and the Farmer's Alliance, but that did not prevent two Democratic members of the Committee on Commerce, Luke and Vest, stating that they did not agree to the report of the committee. The idea is too progressive for Democrats.

The idea of an argument between the Senate and House Republican caucuses on a silver bill has practically been abandoned. The House will pass the bill agreed upon and the Senate will amend it and leave it to a conference committee to arrange a compromise.

The House committee which has been investigating the civil service commission dated the greater part of Saturday to hearing arguments by both sides. A report is expected from the committee this week.

Senator Beck dropped dead of heart disease in the Pennsylvania railroad station here, Saturday afternoon, but a few feet from where President Garfield was shot in 1881. Mr. Beck had just returned with his daughter and his private Secretary from New York city. He was the ablest Democrat in the Senate and for several years past he has not taken an active part in Congressional work on account of his health.

The House has defeated the international copyright bill, and poor people who occasionally buy cheap books have no reason to grieve about it.

The House has passed the diplomatic appropriation bill, also the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The President has signed the bill providing a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma.

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, has introduced a bill providing a penalty of \$5,000 and imprisonment for five years, or both for sending obscene literature through the mails.

Representative McCree of Kentucky is one of the few level-headed democrats in the House. Saturday afternoon he made a strong speech in favor of reciprocity with the South and Central American republics and stated his belief that the recent Pan-American Congress would be recorded in history as a success, and that it would be remembered as the first step in the social and commercial union of the American republics. The speech was frequently interrupted by the applause of the House.

Ex-President Cleveland's visit to Washington in the latter part of last week has furnished the political gossip with something to talk about for sometime to come. He came ostensibly to attend to a case before the Supreme Court, but as the case in which he is counsel, was known to have been put off until the fall term of the court before he came, it is evident that that was not the real cause of his visit. He called at the White House and paid his respects to the President. He also did a good deal of strolling around among the democratic politicians and it is probably the real reason for his coming here; he has entered against the field for the nomination in 1892.

The date when the McKinley tariff will go into effect has been charged to July 1, 1891.

Secretary Windom thinks the amount of money in circulation should be increased at least \$50,000,000 a year.

Senator Stanford has returned from California, but his health not having improved he has announced that he intends going to Europe the latter part of this month.

The House has passed the Senate anti-trust bill with an amendment which is aimed at the dressed beef monopoly.

Senator Vest has made a lengthy report upon the investigation made by his committee of the fresh meat traffic. He says the railroad and steamship companies discriminate against the shipment of live cattle in favor of the dressed beef people all the time. The committee has prepared a bill which it claims will enable the interstate Commerce Commission to put a stop to this discrimination.

It is proposed to raise at Delfshaven, whence the Pilgrims started on their voyage to Plymouth, a memento of the hospitality of that republic during their twelve years' residence there. The government of the Netherlands is warmly interested in the matter. The land on which the proposed monument is to be erected belongs to the city of Rotterdam, with which Delfshaven is incorporated, and it would form a landmark daily visible to all approaching Rotterdam by water. The Congregational Club of Boston has endorsed the scheme, and solicits subscriptions to be sent to its treasurer, 32 Washington street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

For INTERNAL & EXTERNAL USE.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE
for **KURULL**
RHEUMATISM.
50 DOSES
WORTH A DOLLAR A DOSE.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

Instantly relieved. Positively cured.
KURULL is a complete departure from the old line remedies for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Painful Menstruation, and Nervous Headache. It is a new discovery of the medical world.

KURULL GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.
It relieves you suffering before you have time to wonder whether it is a potent remedy or a humbug. One bottle will cure any acute attack, and three bottles have cured chronic cases of 15 years' standing. All druggists. Mailed on receipt of price, 25c. per bottle.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
General Agents, Boston, Mass.

Ask them what they know about KURULL. They guarantee every bottle.

A.O.D. Taylor.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

1. For sale—An excellent family residence in Belmont street, near Thames street, with 10 rooms, \$2,500.
2. For sale—A superior wooden built house, commanding a fine view of the Bay, in excellent order. Chestnut street, "The Point," \$750.
3. For sale—A farm of nearly 100 acres, with the house for a gentleman's family, splendid view of the harbor, 2 miles of Newport, suitable for a fancy stock farm, gardening, etc., \$10,000.

OFFICE, 124 Bellevue avenue.

Marriages.

In Richmond, at the residence of the bride's parents, May 1, 1890, by Rev. C. B. Haskell, Mr. Herbert S. Phillips of Hopkinton, editor of the Hope Valley Sentinel-Advertiser, and Agnes Doyle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Doyle.

Deaths.

In this city, 10th inst., Mary, widow of the late Andrew May, aged 75 years.
In this city, 5th inst., Ralph Emerson, son of Fred H. and Kate L. Munson, aged 9 months.
In this city, 7th inst., Sarah H. Allen, wife of Albert G. Good, in the 50th year of her age.
In this city, 7th inst., Samuel Carr, aged 16 years.
In this city, 6th inst., Samuel C. Clinton, aged 7 years.
In Providence, 6th inst., Fidelity, widow of Anthony Angell, 85, Mrs. Sally A. Field, 76, th. Laura A., widow of William Whipple, 75; at the Home for Aged Men, 4th, John H. Green, 34.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, in the Providence of God, our respected and esteemed associate and fellow citizen, Samuel Carr, President of the National Exchange and Island Savings Banks, has after passing more than man's allotted time on earth, been called from this life, the Directors and Trustees of these Banks, in special board assembled, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of our President we are in common with his family and with the community of which he was an esteemed and exemplary citizen, have sustained a great loss and the consolation for which he is in the hope that our loss is his great gain, and that his wise and prudent counsel in business and his friendly and genial manner and conduct in all our associations will ever be as fondly cherished and gratefully remembered.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and relatives, who are thus suddenly called to mourn his death and can only commend their to the merciful kindness of Him who does not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also published in the Newport Mercury.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Sec.

Kidney and Liver Cure.

The Craig Medicine Co.,
PASAIC, N. J.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Sick headache and nausea are the most distressing and dangerous signs of the system, such as Indigestion, Nervousness, Bile, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike Any Other.

ACHE

Many people do not know this.

The most wonderful family remedy ever known. It positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headache, Gout, Whooping Cough, Croup, Cholera, Malaria, Diarrhea, Sciatica, Lame Back, and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stops Inflammation in Cuts, Burns, and Bruises. Relieves all Cramps, and Chills like magic. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. JOHNSON & SONS, Boston, Mass.

SCHREIER'S Queen Anne Millinery Establishment, 143 THAMES STREET.

All the Popular Shapes
—IN—
STRAW, CHIP, FANCY
BRAID & LEGHORN
HATS.
A fine selection of
TRIMMED
HATS AND BONNETS,
Children's Silk, Lace and Lawn
Caps.

Ladies' Dress Caps.

Every Department Stocked
with Choice Novelties.

New Designs
—IN—
Laces, Tinsel Trimmings and
Fancy Crowns.

The Leading Millinery House, and
Our Prices the Lowest.

Farming at a Profit!

Time is money! Implements of the best make will do the work so well and save so much time, you can't afford to be without them. The CUTAWAY HARROW will do more work once over than any other kind made. It is cheaper and better, and should be used in your corn culture. 10,000 sold in 1889. The PLANET, JR., RUSSBY, CLIMAX, and DIAMOND TOOTH HORSE HOES at greatly reduced prices. The MEKENNEY and BOLPSE CORN PLANTERS warranted to plant to perfection, dropping the Fertilizer in the same operation. Use the steel frame EAGLE SMOOTHING HARROW on your potatoes. It will prove the cheapest weeder and enable them to come up. See MITCHELL'S and CHITTENDEN'S FERTILIZER on all crops. They are the best in the market.

Something New.

The first and only perfect working POTATO DIGGER, warranted to give satisfaction. Sold on its own merits. HARNESSES. Fine line, team, grocers' and buggy harnesses. Hand-made to order.

Lawn Mowers
at reduced prices. Lower than ever before.
Spring pawl Philadelphia, NEW MODEL, PENNSYLVANIA, and the O.K.
Don't buy till you get my prices.
LAWN MOWER REPAIRING
A Specialty, at G. A. Weaver's, 19 & 23 BROADWAY.

STOCKBRIDGE CORN MANURE.

I had a large sale of it last year. More want it this. It is an old and reliable fertilizer.

STOCKBRIDGE Grass Manure

GROUND BONE.

A. A. BARKER'S, 162 & 164 Broadway.

GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND

COAL!

Best in the Market for Blacksmith use.

Pinniger & Manchester
331 RY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES STREET.

COAL!

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Dealers in the best variety of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL
always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD
carefully prepared and delivered.

"LEHIGH" Furnace Coal.

"WILKESBARRE" Furnace Coal.

PLYMOUTH RED ASH COAL.

FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL,
in all sizes. The best in the world for family use.

PERRY & BROTHERS,
187 THAMES STREET.

Royal Baking Powder

The United States Official Investigation

Of Baking Powders, recently made, under authority of Congress, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

Shows the ROYAL to be a cream of tartar baking powder, superior to all others in strength and leavening power.

Far and Family

Draught Sanitation in Oregon.

The recent experience of Mr. W. S. Ladd, a banker of Portland, Oregon, shows that ample provision has been made in that State for the suppression of tuberculosis disease in herds and the protection of consumers of milk. Mr. Ladd had on his farm near East Portland, a herd of 158 Jerseys, supposed to be worth \$35,000. For 27 of them he had paid \$12,000 in the East. He had nearly 100 milk cows. It was discovered in January that several of the cows had tuberculosis. An inspection was made by Dr. Withycombe, the State Veterinarian, and he reported the facts to the Domestic Animal Commission of the State, which consists of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the President of the State Agricultural Association. On the 29th ult., the instructions of the commission to Dr. Withycombe were published.

"These were that any of Mr. Ladd's cattle that were affected with tuberculosis should be killed at once; that their carcasses should be buried or burned; that all cattle in the same herd that had been exposed should be isolated and kept in strict quarantine, and should be killed within six months. It is further ordered," said the commission, "that the said owner be notified not to dispose of other persons the milk or butter made from the milk of any of said diseased or exposed cattle."

In obedience to these instructions thirty-four animals were killed. Only a few of these were diseased, but the authorities preferred to be on the safe side. It is not known, the Oregonian says, that the disease has appeared in any other herd in the State, and it is the purpose of the commission to remove all trace of it.—(The Sanitary Era.)

Duck Culture.

Raising ducks is so different from what is generally supposed, that few persons without knowledge, at least of the intelligence, succeed satisfactorily.

The reason generally is that they suppose a young duck cannot be injured by any amount of dampness. To the contrary, young ducks should be kept as dry as possible, until they feather on the breast. I think, as a rule, duck eggs will hardly prove as fertile as turkey, but will average up well with chickens. I hatch all my chicks with incubators. Test out all infertile eggs the fourth day. Ducks' eggs are the most easily tested of any eggs I have had experience with, the shell being so transparent that the embryo can be easily distinguished in the sunlight, on the fourth day, without the aid of a tester.

In some incubators, and by hatching with hens, I think it a good plan to spray the eggs every day, for five days, previous to the twenty-sixth day; and you may, with good success, assist all out of the shell that do not succeed in freeing themselves in 36 hours after the hatching. But never be in too great a hurry to do this, as they seldom get out of the shell in less than 24 hours after breaking it, and this is as it should be, as they absorb up the yolk of the egg after pipping. I remove to brooders as soon as dry, and feed in 12 hours after. My principal feed, and I think it is as good as there is, is stale bread, soaked in milk, with about one-fifth corn and oatmeal mixed in; this produces flesh, muscle and feathers. If I did not have the bread I would use wheat bran. Ducklings should be warmed for at least two weeks, and if very cold weather, I continue it a little longer.

Always have water convenient to their food, as they need it to wash it down, and never give it to them so they can get into it. I think there is no fowl so easily raised and so healthy, and at the same time so interesting, as the duck.—(The Rural Californian.)

Poultry Notes.

Feed the chicks often—five times a day—and only as much as they will eat up clean in five minutes. Clean out their troughs often. Nothing is so likely to bring disease among them as sour food and impure water.

It is said that a Leghorn hen weighing only three or four pounds will produce in a year twenty to twenty-five pounds of eggs, which are highly concentrated food, as we all know. Is there any other farm stock half as productive in proportion to its weight?

Rats are a very common source of loss among small chickens. They will kill and carry off an incredible number in a short time if they get a chance at them, especially from brooder houses where there is no old hen on guard. The brooders should be made rat-proof and pains taken to rid the neighborhood of these pests.

A hen is indeed a small creature, a single one is somewhat insignificant, so is a grain of sand or a drop of water, but the sea is made of drops, and the land—much of it—of grains of sand, and the almost countless millions of hens in our country produce an amount of food by no means trifling. The profit at which it is produced depends upon the care and intelligence devoted to the hens.

The poultry man or woman should be an early riser. The hens are up before the sun and are always hungry when they leave the roost. If we would have them make the best of their time and fill the egg basket, they should not have to prod around for an hour or two before being fed. It will not do to let the hens work on the eighth hour per day system. The egg

machine should be kept running from sun to sun.

On the subject of glass windows and aspect of the poultry house, Mr. James Rankin says: "A well arranged poultry house should face a little to the east of south so that the morning sun in winter will strike upon the glass. A house thus located will always be warm enough in the afternoon with the oblique rays of the sun striking in. Too much glass is worse than none at all, as it means extreme of heat or cold. Glass will let out as much heat during the night as it will admit during the day. People generally put by far too much glass in their poultry buildings. The amount needed is just enough to keep the building comfortable when the sun shines during cold weather in the winter. If there is more than that, constant care as to the ventilation is needed during the day, and more or less artificial heat at night in order to keep the fowls healthy." We have heard of a man who used no glass at all, leaving the windows open all winter, but this seems rather penny wise and pound foolish when glass is so cheap as at present.—(Mass. Ploughman.)

Household Hints.

If a new broom be immersed in boiling water until it is quite cold, then thoroughly dried in the air, it will be far more pleasant to use and will last much longer. Frequent moistening of the broom is conducive to its usefulness, and also saves the carpet.

Watery solutions are difficult to mix with vaseline, but this difficulty can be overcome by means of a little castor oil.

For bread that has become chilled or is slow in rising, wring a towel out of water as hot as the hands can bear, and use it as a sub-cover to a dry, warm one, taking care to change it as often as it cools.

Old tablecloths and napkins make the very best floor cloths.

Put a teaspoonful of borax in your rinsing water; it will whiten the clothes, and also remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

The method of cleansing furs practiced in Russia, the land of furs, is given in a recent number of "The Housewife's Friend." It is as follows: Rye flour is placed in a pot and heated upon a stove, with constant stirring as long as the hand can bear the heat. The flour is then spread over the fur and rubbed into it. After this the fur is brushed with a very clean brush, or better, is gently beaten until the flour is removed. The fur thus treated resumes its natural lustre and appears as if absolutely new.

Sprained ankle has been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water poured from the height of a few feet.

Silver spoons and forks in daily use may be kept bright by leaving them in strong borax water several hours. The water should be boiling when they are put in.

In using a rough leather to touch up too highly polished surfaces, it is frequently observed to scratch the work. This is caused by particles of dust, and even hard rouge that are left in the leather; and if removed by a clean brush containing rouge, it will give the brightest and best finish.

When cutting a tablecloth before hemming it, always save the pieces, because these ravelings are the best threads to darn all napery.

If one rubs the hands, after peeling onions, on a stick of celery, the smell of the onion will be entirely removed.

If stoves are blackened when entirely cold, the operation does not need repetition for a long time; and if the zinc under it is cleaned before it is put down, instead of afterward, the work is easier. This is done by washing with a hard mop dipped in diluted sulphuric acid, one part acid to five parts water, then rinsing and polishing with polishing powder of most any sort. If the zinc are painted they can be wiped off easily, and last much longer in fresh condition, which is better, and a deal of work saved.

Recipes for the Table.

CIRCLE CAKE.—One egg, one cup sugar, two cups flour, one-third cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one teaspoon cream tartar, and one-half teaspoon salt; flavor with lemon.

RAISIN PIE.—One lemon, juice and rind, one cup raisins, one cup water, one cup rolled crackers, some raisins and boil until soft, grate the lemon rind, mix well together and bake with two crusts.

PANCAKES.—Warm minced meat or poultry in a cream sauce, and pile in the center of a platter. Break each egg in a hot buttered cup and bake until the egg is firm. Turn out and arrange around the meat.

BUCKWHEAT MEATBALLS.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda, not heaping, in two cups or one pint of buttermilk and a tablespoonful of molasses and a little salt, and stir in one cup of sifted flour and one and a half cups of buckwheat. Bake in gem pans or muffin rings.

CREAM OMELETTE.—Three eggs slightly beaten, three tablespoons of milk or cream, salt and pepper to taste. Beat and butter a pan, and when almost brown pour in the eggs; lift from the centre occasionally until the whole is soft and creamy. Brown slightly and serve hot.

Children Cry for

RAISED DUMPLINGS.—Two cups soft milk, one teaspoon each salt and sugar, four mixing spoonsful melted butter, and four cups sifted flour; let it rise in a rather warm place for two hours. They taste like the old-fashioned ones, and are very nice with maple syrup.

ESCALLOPED CLAMS.—Chop clams very fine, season with pepper and salt, also a dash of curry powder if you like it. Have ready bread or cracker crumbs, mixed with a little milk. Put layers of these and clams in a deep buttered dish. Bake in a moderate oven for about one hour (covered the first half-hour.)

OLD-FASHIONED GINGERBREAD.—One cup New Orleans molasses, three tablespoons melted butter, one teaspoon soda dissolved in five tablespoons hot water, ginger, salt and a teaspoon powdered alum. Two and a half cups sifted flour. Pour into well buttered iron pans about half an inch thick and bake in a quick oven.

DRIED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—One pint dried apples, cut, one-half pint sweet milk, two teaspoons baking powder and one tablespoon butter or lard. Use flour sufficient to make into small biscuits, and drop into boiling water, and boil quickly until the apples are done. Cut the apples into small bits with scissors and soak in warm water before making. Eat with cream sauce flavored with nutmeg.

PLAIN GRAHAM BREAD.—Take two cups sponge, two tablespoons brown sugar, one tablespoon salt and graham flour to make a stiff dough. Mix together. Beat hard, and set to rise, proceeding as with white bread. Immediately before putting it into the oven, wash over the top of each loaf with water. Bake in a moderate oven about an hour. Make three loaves.

CORFISH BALLS.—Prepare the fish as for boiling whole. When duly washed and soaked, cut into pieces and boil twenty minutes more; drain very dry, and spread upon a dish to cool. When cold, pick to pieces with a fork, removing every vestige of skin and bone, and shredding very fine; add an equal bulk of mashed potatoes, a beaten egg, a cup of butter, and a little rich milk; flow your hands, form the codfish into round, flat cakes, and fry in good dripping to a light brown. Dried codfish is equally good, more quickly prepared, and as cheap.

FRESH FISH.—Scale, wash and draw your fish; cut off the heads and tails; make oblique incisions on both sides of the fish; sprinkle with flour and throw them into boiling water; when they are a good color take them out, drain them on brown paper, sprinkle them with a little fine salt, and serve on a napkin. Garnish your dish with fried parsley.

STEWED EELS.—Skin and clean the eels, carefully extracting the fat from the inside; cut into lengths of an inch and a half, put into a saucepan with enough cold water to cover them, throw in a little salt and chopped parsley, stew slowly, carefully covered, for an hour; add, at the last, a large tablespoonful of butter, the same of browned flour mixed with cold water, a wineglassful of sherry, and a quarter of a lemon cut into thinnest possible slices.

Household Fancy Work.

DOUBLE CLOVER LEAF.

The leaves in this lace are formed in eyes, three above under the scallops, and three below.

It is an easily knitted and pretty lace for children's clothing, worked in linen, wool or macramé thread.

Cast on 13 stitches and knit across plain.

1st row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over 2, narrow, knit 1, over 2, narrow, knit 1 (14 stitches).

2d row—Knit 3, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 6 (14 stitches).

3d row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 3 (16 stitches).

4th row—Knit 3, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 7 (16 stitches).

5th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 2, over twice, narrow, knit 3 (16 stitches).

6th row—Knit 5, purl 1, knit 4, purl 1, knit 5 (16 stitches).

7th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 12 (16 stitches).

8th row—Plain to end of row (16 stitches).

9th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 12 (16 stitches).

10th row—Bind off 3, knit 12 (13 stitches).

Repeat from 1st row.

CHILD'S SKIRT.

Take any color of Germantown wool suitable for a child of four or five years, and two bone needles No. 10 and No. 12. Cast on No. 10 needles any number of stitches divisible by 9, or about 243 stitches.

1st row—"Purl 8, knit 7, repeat from 1st to end of row, ending with 8 plain.

2d row—"Purl 2, knit 7, repeat from 1st to end of row, ending with 8 plain.

3d row—"Purl 6, knit 4, repeat from 1st to end of row with 1 plain.

4th row—"Purl 5, knit 4, repeat from 1st to end of row with 1 plain.

5th row—"Purl 4, knit 5, repeat from 1st to end of row with 1 plain.

6th row—"Purl 6, knit 3, repeat from 1st to end of row, with 4 plain.

7th row—"Purl 2, knit 7, repeat from 1st to end of row, with 8 plain.

8th row—"Purl 8, knit 1, repeat from 1st to end of row, with 2 plain.

Now change the needles to No. 12, and finish the skirt to the length required to ribbed knitting; "knit 2, purl 2, repeat from 1st to end of row, and the next row reverse the stitches to keep the rib of the work even."

When the skirt is long enough, bind off, and sew up the back, leaving four inches for the pocket hole. If a ribbon is preferred at the top instead of a binding, eyelet holes can be made for the insertion of ribbon strings by over 2, knit 2 or knit 4; then drop the over 2 in the next plain row, and knit one or two rows plain for an edge; then cast off and trim the bottom with crocheted edging.

ROMAN STRIKE SKIRT TRIMMING.

Take 11 skeins of light blue Saxony and a fine steel hook.

Make a chain of 31 yards, which will be 162 points and 24 yards of trimming.

1st row—With the same color as the chain, 3 double crochets in 1st stitch, 1 double crochet in each of next 3 stitches, miss 2, 1 double crochet in each of next 3 stitches, repeat until there are 6 rows.

7th row—Garnet (one-quarter of a skein).

8th row—Yellow silk (ball of wash silk).

9th row—Black (one-quarter skein).

10th row—Gray (one-half skein).

11th and 12th rows—White (one-half skein).

13th and 14th rows—Gray.

15th, 16th, 17th and 18th rows—Pink (one-half skein).

19th and 20th rows—Gray.

21st and 22nd rows—White.

23rd row—Gray.

24th row—Black.

25th row—Yellow silk.

26th row—Garnet.

Then six rows of blue.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Scientific Miscellany.

Oil of celery is a new stuff with which to improve the breath.

Pine straw bagging and matting are now being successfully manufactured.

A new ventilator car has been constructed for the transportation of bananas and other perishable fruit.

When mines are lighted by incandescent light it is claimed that dangers from fire-damp and explosive gases will be minimized.

It is claimed that wall paper can be made in such a way that the passage of a low-tension electric current will heat it moderately warm to the touch and diffuse throughout the room an agreeable temperature.

The first German Catholic Church to be lighted by electricity is the Strasbourg Cathedral, and although the dim religious light of former days is somewhat interfered with, the effect, as a whole, is highly satisfactory.

In a library in Paris, said to be the largest in the world, is a Chinese chart of the heavens, in which 1,492 stars are to be found, to be correct placed according to the scientists of the present day. The chart was made in 600 B. C.

It is stated in the Alliance, that in one of the London institutions which still maintain their quantity of alcohol, 1 percent of the typhoid-fever patients die, whereas in Glasgow Fever Hospital, where milk is used, the mortality is only 12 per cent.

A new photograph, said to be much simpler than any other so far introduced, has lately appeared in Milan. It can reproduce muscle and the human voice in a most marvelous manner, and one of its features is its cheapness; the wax cylinders used costing only 25 centimes.

American inventions have cheapened and facilitated canal construction, both as to excavation and locks, to such an extent that the Nicaragua Canal will be completed in half the time and at half the cost that the same work would have demanded fifty years ago.—(Inventive Age.)

The fact is stated as a sign of the modern tendency toward the construction of marine engines that the builders of high-speed vessels are now prepared to make quadruple expansion engines that will give much more economical and satisfactory results than the triple expansion type now in use.

An automatic card-shuffler is the latest English invention. The cards are dropped into the slot of the machine, which works itself, and by turning a handle they are brought back to the surface of the table. The process, which changes the position of each card, occupies only twenty seconds.

An English photographer claims to have obtained a photograph in which the natural colors were reproduced when the exposure was made, by accident, just at the moment when there came a blinding flash of lightning. He says that a friend of his once got a colored plate under similar circumstances, and believes that electricity has to do with photographing colors.

A new mineral has been discovered in the vicinity of the little town of Flower, Ky., and the inhabitants of that place expect to realize millions. The substance discovered is a black, pitchy formation, and is of a lustrous appearance. When placed in the fire it burns with a clear, bluish flame and makes a brilliant white light. It is entirely consumed by burning and leaves no ashes or clinkers.

Electricity is now used in working copper by an English inventor, and the results, it is claimed, are marvellous. In brief, the copper is electrically deposited from the tough bars upon a revolving mandrel or mould, over the face of which passes a brusher condensing the copper particles as they are deposited. The material in this way is rendered dense, fibrous and cohesive, and also possesses an otherwise unobtainable strength and ductility, all at a low cost. Seamless pipes of any diameter can thus be produced far cheaper than by any other process.

Dr. Patzek of Oppeln describes, according to the Weekly Medical Review, his method of removing warts by electricity. The wart is first thoroughly moistened with a weak solution of salt. Both needles are then thrust through the wart, and the current turned on, one element after another being added until a faint tingle is felt. Five cells are sufficient. With most cases two sittings of five minutes each are sufficient to destroy the growth, which gradually dries up and falls away, leaving a surface at first slightly reddened, but which later assumes the appearance of normal skin.

Romantic Lover (to himself).—She has chosen me! She shall suffer! I will darken her life for the rest of my own. Ah, ha, proud beauty! You shall drag through the coming years knowing that a suicide's blood is upon your head. (Sighs himself.) "The Proud Beauty" (reading from the paper the next day).—Mr. A. S. S. Softhead, a boarder at Mrs. Simmies's boarding-house, No. 33, 34th Avenue X, committed suicide last evening in his room. This one more is added to the long list of sad suicides from I grippe.—[New York Weekly.]

First Maine Man.—Going out West are you, Badger? What State—Isakson? Second Maine Man.—Not much. No more prohibition States for me. I mean to turn over a new leaf, and be a sober man, if I can.

As a man's "yes" and "no" so is his character. A prompt "yes" or "no" marks the firm, the quick, the decided character, and the slow, the cautious or timid.

"Purity—Strength—Perfection."

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR Baking Powder.

Absolutely the Best.

All the ingredients used in making this powder are published on every label. The purity of the ingredients and the scientific accuracy with which they are combined render Cleveland's superior in strength and efficiency to any other baking powder.

Food raised with this powder does not dry up, as when made with baking powder containing ammonia, but keeps moist and sweet, and is palatable and wholesome.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 81 and 83 Fulton St., New York.

Shaker

Extract of Roots, (Seigel's Syrup) CURES Dyspepsia.

HE THOUGHT IT WAS A HUMOR.

Nine years ago I suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia; had heartburn and flatulency. No food would stay on my stomach; tried many so-called remedies without effect. I received a Shaker almanac and read it. I said, Here's another humbug! I was wrong for once. Bought a bottle of Shaker Extract of Roots in Columbus, Tenn. Then another, and another. After the third bottle I was well; never been sick since. This is a medicine to be trusted. It is not a patent medicine nor a King's Cure-all. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion and flatulency at the bottom of most diseases. I would as soon be without money as without "Shaker's." W. J. POWERS, Henryville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1890.

Shake-Extract of Roots purifies the blood by curing indigestion and dyspepsia. Price 12 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and by

A. J. WHITE, 105 Duane Street, New York City.

Colds Coughs Croup.

are surely cured by

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